

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 14, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ~~ROBERT AMORY~~  
 DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CIA  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 INFORMATION CONCERNING (CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

see 94-1-152-8305

Reference is made to the enclosed copy of a memorandum from W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont dated October 13, 1959, captioned as above. Reference is also made to the enclosed memorandum from Mr. Tamm to Mr. Tolson dated September 29, 1959, which furnishes a copy of a speech given by Mr. Amory before the International Association of Chiefs of Police convention held in New York City, September, 1959.

POLICE ASSOCIATION

In light of the suspicions which Dr. Fritz G. Kraemer has concerning Mr. Amory's political security soundness, it is of special interest to note some of the statements and ideas advanced by Mr. Amory in his speech before the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

This speech I have just analyzed and my observations are as follows:

(1) Mr. Amory makes some statements in this speech which are at variance with the facts as we know them, and (2) the over-all impression left by the speech is not one which would leave the listener with a clear understanding of the false, tyrannical, and evil nature of communist thought and practices.

Take for example, the opening statement made by Mr. Amory, I quote in part:

"The days of the blood baths, purges, etc., are gone, we hope for ever. Considerable progress has been made in reducing the tremendous powers of the police enjoyed in the days of Stalin. The special power of the internal forces, the infamous bureau of secret police, capable of punishing people without

REC-91 94-1-152-8368

DEC 9 1959

## Enclosures

1 - Mr. Belmont  
 1 - Mr. DeLoach  
 1 - Mr. Edwards  
 1 - Mr. Tamm  
 WCS:bam (11)  
 1 - Mr. Frohbose  
 1 - Mr. Papich  
 1 - Mr. Malone  
 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones  
 1 - Mr. Sullivan  
 1 - Section tickler

60 DEC 11 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: ROBERT AMORY

any witness in attendance or any defense counsel and from which no appeal could be had. This has been abolished the the Presidium immediately after Stalin's death, after the arrest of Berra, they instituted a series of public pre-trials, reviewed the cases and sentences. Most people where ever they were, if still alive, returned to society. Many who unfortunately had died in prison could only be posthumously reinstated. There should be no misunderstanding of the importance of this in the Soviet Union. We further feel that they cannot turn this ratchet back again. To re-institute it again would be to create an un-escapable reaction."

Mr. Amory, in light of the facts as known by the FBI, is absolutely wrong when he says that the days of the blood baths, purges, etc., in Soviet Russia are gone forever. There is no indication whatsoever that this is so and different statements made by Mr. Khrushchev alone furnish ample evidence to refute Mr. Amory's position.

Mr. Amory's conclusion that "considerable progress" was made in reducing the police power in Soviet Russia is also unsupported by evidence. Further, when he says that the Soviet regime can never return to the modus operandi of Joseph Stalin, Mr. Amory is being misleading. In the first place, the Khrushchev regime has never seriously departed from the basic modus operandi of Joseph Stalin, despite the verbal downgrading of Stalin. Even if it had, there is no reason to believe that the Khrushchev dictatorship could not reinstitute at any time all the same repressive measures used by Joseph Stalin.

Mr. Amory says that we have good reason to believe that 5/6 of the people incarcerated in Soviet Russia have been set free. The Bureau has never seen any convincing evidence to this effect. Mr. Amory said that of the estimated 18,000 political prisoners still held, most of them have been found guilty of collaborating with the German invaders. In this way, Mr. Amory tries to create the impression that the Soviet regime is justified in keeping these people prisoners. Mr. Amory tells how prisoners in Soviet Russia have the opportunity to obtain a high-school education, enjoy recreational facilities, and receive wages for their work which they send home to their families.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: ROBERT AMORY

Mr. Amory states that the crime-detection methods used in Soviet Russia compare with the best of the western world. Mr. Amory says, "There have been many reforms, a new criminal code came out last December, a vast advance."

He mentioned the Security Police - KGB - or the Committee on State Security. Mr. Amory says it operates against us and our allies, also operates against the Soviet people. Mr. Amory points out that we can have nothing but the highest regards for its professional capacity; that its training is extensive; it takes years before a person learns its methods, etc. Mr. Amory says the KGB has a very high morale or esprit de corps.

Mr. Amory, of course, mentions the fact that the Soviet Union remains a dictatorship and that its legal system does not provide for the rights of the individuals, etc. Nevertheless, I do not think that his speech is a true portrayal of conditions in Soviet Russia and that such a speech can only leave an erroneous impression in the minds of the listeners.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

*RB* ✓